



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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The Editor is at his post—not yet restored to health, but improving slowly.

Vic. Clough, says the *News* of Geneseo, Ills., had an observation hive filled with bees at the Exposition in Henry county.

When a Man begins by declaring he has something to say to you "in all love and kindness," look out for Cayenne-pepper and vitriol before he gets through. Honey in the mouth—a sting in the tail.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann writes to us that he finds no fault, under the circumstances, with the decision of the Union not to defend the Canadian bee-keeper, Mr. Harrison, and adds:

If I understand aright, had Mr. H. joined the Union previously, his case would have been defended. I agree with the latter part of A. I. Root's remarks, on page 761.

The Triple Convention at Albany, N. Y., will be held on Jan. 11-13, instead of a week later, as at first stated. This will be a union convention of the New York State, the Eastern New York, and the New Jersey and Eastern associations. Every one who can do so, should attend this very important meeting.

The Lawsuit mentioned on pages 339, 483 and 491, Stanley vs. Darling, before Judge Bradstreet, in the District Court at Waterbury, Conn., being "an injunction to prevent Mr. Darling from keeping bees," has been quashed by the Judge. The expenses incurred by Mr. Darling for attorneys and witnesses, amount to \$50. Of this he pays one-half and the Union the other half, according to his proposition.

Richmond, Ind.—Some one has written a postal card to this office on business, but did not sign his name! Who is it? We cannot do the business without knowing the name of the writer.

Producers' Association.—On page 774 is an article by Mr. M. M. Baldridge, which will pay the honey-producers to read and think about. It is directly in their interest, and should have candid and careful consideration. Possibly many of the plans enumerated would be advantageous to apiarists, but it is quite probable that some of the plans may not be generally approved.

What do the readers of the various bee-periodicals think of excluding the market reports of commission men, and refuse to publish even as advertisements their quotations? We would like to hear from all on this subject, and if it is decided to do so, it should be commenced at the New Year. Now let us at least discuss this point.

It will be remembered that some six years ago a few individuals complained very bitterly because more and longer market reports were not given. Perhaps they were in the wrong, and may have demanded that which has been a detriment!

As the subject here presented is one in which all are interested, let all give it a thorough discussion!

Before dismissing the subject it may be well for us to say this much. Of course market quotations on honey (both comb and extracted) must be published, and if not supplied by the commission men, they must be made by the producers, or a selected committee by the Producers' Association. But how are these prices to be maintained? Only by centralizing the honey product. How about the slipshod, back-woods, go-as-you-please bee-men, who, ever and anon, ruin the honey markets of the country, by their lack of intelligence and unbusiness-like methods; who invariably sell their little crops for less than half their value, just because they "don't want nary a bee-paper, no how?" they "heve had bees for forty year, and know'd it all long afore the new-fangled notions were born'd?" Yes; how to control these fellows is the question. Will Mr. Baldridge answer? Will Dr. C. C. Miller, who has had a theory about publishing honey-markets for years, tell us what he thinks about the matters proposed by Mr. Baldridge? and all the rest of our readers—Here is a *living topic* for you!! Tell us what you think about it—but take time to think before writing. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

See-a-bright Display of Honey.—The *Index* of Parkersburg, W. Va., says that Mr. L. C. Seabright, of Blaine, O., carried off all the first premiums but one, in the Apian department of the State Fair at Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. S. is a progressive and practical apiarist, and it is no wonderful thing that he should take all the "ribbons." The *Index* adds:

This gentleman had such a nice display that it attracted a great deal of attention from visitors, who were pleased on account of the convenient shape of the packages. The extracted honey was shown in pint, pound, and three-pound glass pails, all being in marketable shape. His comb honey, in one and two-pound sections, looked so bright and clear, that it was universally admired and commented upon. Mr. Seabright should feel very proud of his fine exhibit, and of his premiums also. Mr. Seabright has produced two tons of honey this season from 37 colonies, which shows that his energy and enterprise is suitably rewarded.

How to Find a Market for Honey.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in the *Prairie Farmer*, makes the following very sensible remarks on the above subject:

"Why didn't you tell me that you had honey to sell?" should be printed in characters as large as Barnum's show-bills, and circulated among farmers and small producers. A farmer who runs 40 colonies for extracted honey, told the writer that he could not nearly supply the demand in his own neighborhood, and never delivered a pound, his customers coming to his house for it. He had created a market, and a brisk one too. Farmers could easily make honey as good as legal tender, in paying many small accounts. The blacksmith, carpenter, and repairer of farm machinery all have to eat, and in many instances have to wait months for their pay—until the pigs are fattened and sold, or cattle ready to turn off. In lieu of taking honey off to town in hot weather, realizing 6, 8 or 10 cents per pound, it could with a little tact and judgment be dished out at from 15 to 20 cents. Whenever a farmer buys a rake, a tin cup or a reaper, he should find a honey customer if he has it to sell, and his druggist should not be obliged to send to a distant city for honey to compound his cough mixtures. "Honey for sale" should be upon the gate-posts of all producers.

Last Week the editor was on "the sick list," and a few errors crept into the type—one of which is of sufficient importance to need a correction. On page 755, we intended to say that the annual dues to the National Bee-Keepers' Union, of 25 cents, and one assessment of \$1, would in all probability be all that would ever be required in any one year. The words "annual" and "in any one year" were omitted. Some may claim that one dollar should pay for *all time*! Hence this correction.

Mr. G. W. Zimmerman, ex-president of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, informs us that he is unable any longer to attend to his bees or read the *BEE JOURNAL* on account of falling eye-sight, and a paralytic stroke; since the latter affliction, he can only walk at times by the aid of two canes. He has owned and handled bees for 60 years, and was one of the pioneers of apiculture in America. The *BEE JOURNAL* extends its sympathy with the afflicted brother.

We have Received a photograph of Mr. Ivar S. Young, of Christiania, Norway, a bee-keeper of considerable experience, and late editor of the *Tidskrift-for-biskjotsel*, the bee-paper for Norway. The photograph is placed in the *BEE JOURNAL* album with thanks.

We have Received the catalogue of David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., for 1887, the oldest seed house in America—68 pages.

Do you Want a Farm Account Book? We have a few left, and make you a very tempting offer. It contains 166 pages, is printed on writing paper, ruled and bound, and the price is \$3. We will club it and the Weekly *BEE JOURNAL* for a year and give you both for \$2. If you want it sent by mail, add 20 cents for postage.



AND

Replies by Prominent Apiarists.

[It is useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—ED.]

Bees Carrying Out Brood.

Query, No. 344.—We had no honey-flow until buckwheat bloomed, after the middle of August. I had stimulated my bees by feeding and spreading the brood-nest, and the hives were full of bees and brood, when the honey-flow commenced. Why did my bees carry out brood, both worker and drone brood, at the commencement of the honey-flow? They kept it up about a week after the honey-flow commenced. I examined them thoroughly for moths, but none were present. I had surplus boxes on the hives before the honey-flow commenced.—L. M. F., Nebr.

If the flow had really commenced I do not know.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I never saw such a case, and cannot explain it.—A. J. COOK.

I fear your "honey-flow" was mighty weak—too weak to support the great amount of brood, and for self-preservation the bees destroyed a portion of it.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I never saw anything of the kind, and should attribute the cause to the larvæ of the wax-moth, if such a thing should happen in my apiary.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

The only reasonable guess that occurs to me, is that the surplus boxes were objectionable in some way as to kind or position, and the bees threw out brood to make room for honey in the brood-nest.—C. C. MILLER.

I guess your bees were bound to load the brood-chamber with honey. I would ascribe as the cause either cool nights or too pure Italian bees, or a combination of both.—JAMES HEDDON.

As is often the case, sufficient data is not given to enable an answer to be given that would be more than a guess. If the frames were spaced as they ordinarily are, the brood may have been carried out to give storage-room; and I hazard the guess that I have stated the cause.—J. E. POND, JR.

It would be hard to give an intelligent answer to your question without having all the facts to judge from. I would guess that your bees were starving just before the honey-flow commenced, and it was the starved brood that was expelled. Then that

"spreading of the brood-nest" may have resulted in chilling some of the brood, and making it necessary to remove it. Bees do not usually carry out starved or chilled brood right at the time the misfortune occurs.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Those bees were surely living on half rations during the time the brood was being carried out, although the buckwheat was in bloom. There was no doubt a large amount of unsealed brood in the hives. The stimulative feeding was stopped, and the bees failed to get from the flowers enough to support so much brood.—G. L. TINKER.

Amount of Honey Stored by Bees.

Query, No. 345.—How much more honey will bees store by using an extractor, and not having foundation furnished them?—G. R. B.

It depends altogether upon conditions. If they have to build their own comb, they might not store as much.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Considerable more. Much depends upon the skill of the apiarist.—A. J. COOK.

The query is incomplete. The plan of management that is to be compared with this method is left to be guessed at.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I am not sure I understand the question. Many think twice as much extracted as comb can be obtained from the same colony.—C. C. MILLER.

About one-third more, as they are ordinarily worked. When worked on frames placed just bee-space apart in the brood-chamber, and plenty of room given in the sections, there is little if any difference.—J. E. POND, JR.

I do not know that I fully understand what was in your mind when you asked the question. In our short honey seasons I cannot get a paying honey crop with the extractor without empty combs or foundation to commence with. In other words, it has never paid me to have combs built in the upper stories in the natural way for taking extracted honey.—G. W. DEMAREE.

They will not store so much. If I extracted all surplus, and did not consider the question of profit, I should want all the foundation the bees could use. But if working for comb honey and the most profit, I should use only starters of foundation in the brood-chamber, and also in the sections, and never allow over 750 square inches of comb surface in the brood-chamber for swarms.—G. L. TINKER.

More than what? Than comb honey? Do you mean no foundation in either case, or in the case of taking extracted honey only? Well, in any case, very much depends upon the operator and the functions of the hive he uses.—JAMES HEDDON.

Top-Ventilation of Hives.

Query, No. 346.—Should all hives have ventilation in the top-story?—S.

Not at all times.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Top ventilation is not absolutely necessary.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Mine never have. For out-door wintering perhaps they should have.—C. C. MILLER.

I think not. Perhaps locality has something to do with these things, but it does no good in my apiary.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I do not use any ventilation except at the entrance, and consider such perfectly ample.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

For my own use I would not put a ventilation hole in the top of any hive.—H. D. CUTTING.

Not exactly, but they need at least to have absorbents in the upper story for winter. A little upper ventilation is better than none.—DADANT & SON.

I would prefer to have no ventilation except at the one entrance at the bottom of the brood-chamber. All others I believe needless and a bother.—A. J. COOK.

It depends upon the definition given to the term. In the winter that form of ventilation should be given that will retain heat and allow moisture to be imperceptibly carried off. In the brood-rearing and honey-gathering season all ventilation should be produced at the entrance.—J. E. POND, JR.

Not as any one knows of is it necessary in either winter or summer. Bees winter well, and store great quantities of surplus that do and do not have such ventilation.—JAMES HEDDON.

No, but the cover should set on loosely so that it may be raised for ventilation in very hot weather. My hives for out-door wintering are made to fit close on top, so that there is no top ventilation except through cracks and the pores of the wood. The bees always come through strong and without moldy combs.—G. L. TINKER.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the *American Bee Journal* one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Explanatory.—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark © indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; ♂ north of the center; ♀ south; ◊ east; ◊ west; and this ◊ northeast; ◊ northwest; ◊ southeast; and ♀ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

Badly Stung!

WM. F. CLARKE.

All summer long, with gloves and veil,
I've kept myself protected;
Yet now must tell a sorry tale,
About one spot neglected.

My nose's tip the veil would touch;
And oft I speculated,
Whether, if bees assailed me much—
(For I am sore bee-hated.)

Sometime or other I might get
A sting on the projection
Of my proboscis, through the net,
At the veil's intersection.

It seemed a most unlikely thing,
That any insect archer
Should thus exactly aim a sting;
So fear took its departure.

But wise philosophers have taught
Truth is more strange than fable,
And my delusion came to naught
Like the old tower of Babel.

Achilles could not wounded be,
Save in one spot—his heel;
Yet there, with dire fatality,
Was aimed the deadly steel.

And I, impervious everywhere,
Save at my nose's tip,
Received a wicked dab right there,
That made me "tear and rip!"

It was a bright and lovely day,
That third of this November,
But oh! the mischief was to pay,
As I shall long remember!

While I was packing up my bees
With forest leaves and chaff,
And feeling perfectly at ease,
Too confident by half,

A Parthian arrow hit my nose
Just at its ultimatum,
And a not mild expletive rose,
"Confound the bees, I hate 'em!"

The nasal organ quickly swelled
To twice its usual size;
While tears of pain and anguish welled
From both my weeping eyes.

My nose too lovely phiz was shorn
Of all its scanty beauty;
And for three days I went forlorn,
Unfit for public duty.

I now must have a glass-front veil,
Or a wire face-protector,
And prove no more, as in his tale,
A stupid nose-neglector!

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 10, 1886.

For the American Bee Journal.

Curing Foul Brood by Starvation.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Why the idea has so generally obtained that it is necessary to starve the bees of a foul broody colony for from 48 to 72 hours when treating them for cure, on the Jones plan, I cannot conceive, unless it is because Mr. Jones so recommended. It should be re-

membered that our departed M. Quinby treated foul brood on the Jones plan (less the starving operation) before D. A. Jones thought of bee-keeping, and probably not far from the time he (Jones) was born, he (Quinby) telling us that his first case of foul brood was found in 1835, or more than 50 years ago.

In treating regarding the disease, Mr. Quinby tells us that if a swarm from a foul broody colony, which issues naturally during the swarming season, is hived in an empty hive, that such swarm will not have the disease afterward, unless contracted by getting foul honey from some diseased colony later on in its existence, as the honey carried with them from the parent colony is all consumed in building comb, which destroys the germs of the disease. I have had no experience with the disease since 1872 and 1873, but all of my experience at that time proved Mr. Quinby correct in every particular.

During June of 1872 I noticed a few cells of foul brood in some 4 or 5 colonies, but not enough so but what I thought they would swarm, which they all eventually did. These new swarms were hived in clean, empty hives, and never afterward had the disease. In three weeks after the old colony swarmed, all the bees in the old hive were driven out into an empty hive and left to build up, which they did; and they never had the disease again. In no case were these bees confined to the hive at all, but had their liberty at once, and were busy the next morning gathering honey from the fields. Later on in the season I found the disease in 2 or 3 more of my old colonies, and desiring to run no risks, I immediately drove the bees from them as before. The season was now so far advanced that I found these colonies would not have time to build comb and secure sufficient stores for winter, so I again turned to Quinby to see what was to be done. On page 219 of his "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained," I found these words: "On no consideration put them (the driven bees) into empty combs, as they would be likely to keep some of the honey for their brood. If it is desirable to put them in a hive containing comb, they may be transferred to it after they have been in an empty one long enough to consume all the honey they have carried with them. If honey is scarce at the time they should be fed."

In accordance with this I left them in the hives they were driven into until the first little larvae began to hatch, when the partially built combs were taken away from them and a complete set of combs given. These were soon filled with brood and stores for winter, while I had a nice start in the way of comb to hive new swarms upon the next year, or to set up for starters to put in sections, as the combs were beautifully white. Late in the fall I found a few cells of diseased brood in a few more of the old colonies, which were marked, and as soon as it would do in the spring these were also driven.

By the way (in this locality), there is no nicer time to examine for foul

brood than in October, for in the latter part of that month there is, as a rule, no healthy brood in the hive, so if capped cells of brood are found scattered here and there in the comb, they are easily seen, while it is not easy to detect such cells at other times. As these last were driven when there was no honey in the flower, I fed them as directed by Quinby, so that they built comb right along and made profitable colonies during the season. I had now driven all my colonies, which had old combs in the spring of 1872, except 2 or 3, and these were carefully watched, but showed no signs of the disease afterward, nor have I seen a cell of foul brood since in my own yard or within ten miles of here.

What I wish to impress on the minds of the reader is that the starvation process is not necessary in curing foul brood on the Jones or Quinby plan, and besides being unnecessary, it is a useless waste of both time and labor. Is it not much better to have a square foot or two of nice white comb built in frames by these bees with no labor, on the part of the apiarist, in first putting them in a box, lugging to the cellar or into a dark room, and then out again to return them, say nothing about the discomfort given the bees? If these frames partly full of combs are not wanted for starters, they will be nicely filled with all worker comb if given to nuclei to complete, or quite a saving will be made over the other process if they are melted into wax, while the discomfort given the bees is all done away with. I hope all having foul brood in their apiaries will next year try the plan that I have above detailed, and report upon the working of it.

Borodino, © N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

Producing Honey for Market.

C. H. DIBBERN, (200).

This all-important subject still remains in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. I am glad to notice the editorial on page 723, and I think that much could be accomplished by such a course as is there marked out, and I hope to see that idea pursued. Before that plan will become entirely practicable, however, something more is required. All who produce honey for market must learn to have it in neat, clean, new sections, of uniform size, and I believe the standard one and two pound sections are best for all purposes. It must be scraped of every particle of propolis, and crated in new cases before offering it for sale.

I believe that all bee-keepers who produce honey for sale, wish to get all they can for it, and that the reason why some sell at such very low figures is on account of the lack of information where to sell, and by not having their honey in the best shape—mixed honey, old sections, odd sizes, dirty-looking crates, bulged combs, etc. Of course such a bee-keeper can-

not hope to get the prices that A. and B. do for their snowy honey in faultless packages. Honey in poor shape and condition is not wanted in the home market, and it is certainly not fit to ship elsewhere; it is therefore forced off at some price, and the market ruined for all. Now what we want is, to teach these bee-keepers to produce only honey in the best possible shape, and they can then ask and get a fair price. My own home market was spoiled exactly as described in the editorial above referred to, and I was forced to find other markets.

I notice that Mr. Thielmann, on page 726, advises not to use combs a second year without first extracting the honey. To bring his idea up to modern times, he should have added, "After extracting cut out the combs, melt them up, and burn the old sections." He is evidently on the right road, however, and will probably catch up after awhile.

Milan, Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

U. S. Honey-Producers' Association.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

One of the chief objects of this article is to stir up a hornets' nest! The nest has been in sight for years, but it has now grown so big that it has become a nuisance. There must, by this time, be "lots" of hornets in the nest, so to begin the "fun" let me throw a few pebbles at it to see how much life there is in it. Having provided myself with an iron-clad armor of defense the hornets may now come if they wish!

On page 723 is one of those brief but pithy editorials which reads thus:

"It will pay producers to allow local stores a commission of 20 per cent. on the sale of comb honey if they would retail it at 20 cents per pound. Better this than to allow retail prices to run down to less than the net amount you would then receive from the stores."

Now, there is good sense in the foregoing extract for honey-producers to analyze and heed. But will they heed it and put it into practice? If not, why not? Why continue to ship your honey away to some large city, to be sold on commission by wholesale dealers, and neglect to supply your home markets? In any event, why not supply your home markets first? Then, if there be a surplus, will it not be time enough to ship it away beyond your reach and perhaps control? Just think of this and then act. But, says the reader, in what way should I supply the home markets? Do as the Editor indicates, to-wit: By selling your honey direct to consumers through the retail dealers, and by them on commission only. Not at *their* price but at *your* price. Pay retail agents a good commission; if they disobey instructions take away the unsold honey and refuse to supply them with any more until they comply with your wishes. This is

the way the flour producers on Fox river do, and have done for years, and the plan works like a charm; and this is the right way for honey-producers to do.

The producers should know what is a fair, honest price for honey when compared with its cost and the price of other commodities, and it is high time that they demand it. The power to get it lies within their reach; then why not use that power? But, says one, what is a fair price for honey? That, of course, depends upon the kind, its condition, and the supply. It seems to me that 20 cents per pound at retail is none too much, at present, for a good article of white honey in small sections, and a fancy article should command 22 to 25 cents. And 15 cents at retail, is none too much for even good buckwheat honey, in small packages, while 16 to 18 cents per pound is none too much for intermediate grades in good condition. And, further, that 10 per cent., 15 per cent., or even 20 per cent. is none too much for the retail agent to have for his trouble and assistance. The idea should be "to live and let live." The consumer has a right to live, so has the agent, and so likewise has the producer. But, as the matter now stands, the producer has precious little to say about the matter, nor has the consumer. The middleman seems to be, in many cases, the dictator to both parties.

Every important trade or business, almost, has an organization to control it, to limit production, or to fix prices, but the honey-producers have none! And why not? Simply because there has been no proper effort on their part in that direction. They can and should have such an organization if they will. But how? Read the editorial on organization on page 723, then think about it, and then you may be ready to act intelligently and speedily. A honey-producers' organization of the United States is a move in the right direction, and one that the writer has been advocating, in a quiet way, for several years.

And now a few words about the commission men and the bee-papers: I claim that commission men have no right, legal or moral, to the free use of a whole column, or even a part of a column of our bee-papers. Their occasional and semi-occasional "reports" of the honey markets are a curse to honey-producers, and are nothing more nor less than a free advertisement for themselves. If they wish to advertise their calling and place of business, let them pay for the privilege as other people do. There are many reasons why the wholesale commission dealers are a curse to honey-producers; why they should have no right to a free use of our bee-papers; and, in fact, why they should all, without exception, be rigidly excluded from the use of even the advertising columns! I will not now attempt to give all the reasons, but will content myself at present by giving only one or two.

They are to a great extent responsible for the present low prices that prevail everywhere for honey. In

short, they fix the price for honey, and fix it to suit themselves. They seem to care but little for the profits and welfare of honey-producers. Their chief interest in the transaction, between the honey-producer and the retailer, is simply their commission. They cut and make prices simply to make sales and to get ahead of their rival commission neighbor. Having been in the honey traffic more or less for the past thirty years—producing, buying and selling, but never on commission—I happen to know that my statements are true. But the commission men are not alone to blame. The honey-producers are equally to blame. They have permitted the wholesale commission men to fix the prices on their honey for them. But for the present, as in the past, they cannot very well help themselves in case they patronize the wholesale commission men. Being unorganized, honey-producers are trying almost everywhere to undersell each other at home, and when they ship their honey away to the large cities, they give the wholesale commission dealers the same privilege.

Now this practice should be changed to one based on sound business principles. But I see no way to do this without an organization of the honey-producers, to be known and designated, perhaps, as the "United States Honey-Producers' Association," or by some similar title. The times demand such an organization. Then why not have it soon, and before we produce another crop of honey to be demoralized in prices like the present one? I for one am not in favor of waiting until the next meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society before we make an effort to better our condition as honey-producers. I therefore move that we have a convention of honey-producers the present winter, for the express purpose of organizing a honey-producers' association. And why not have the meeting in Chicago? that city being perhaps as central as any. Who will second the motion?

St. Charles, Ills.

[For editorial remarks on the above, see page 771.—Ed.]

For the American Bee Journal.

The Iowa State Convention.

The Iowa State Bee-Keepers' Association met in the association's tent on the State Fair Grounds at Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 7, 1886, at 2 p.m., with O. O. Poppleton in the chair. Many questions of interest were asked and answered, after which the convention adjourned to meet in the evening.

The evening session was devoted to a general discussion of various important questions, and was greatly enjoyed by all, and adjourned to meet again at 9 a.m. on Sept. 8.

On Sept. 8, at 9:30 a.m. the annual election of officers took place, which resulted in the election of J. F. Spaulding, of Charles City, for President; Dr. Jesse Oren, of La Porte

City, Vice-President; Joseph Nysewander, of Des Moines, Treasurer; and A. J. Norris, of Cedar Falls, for Secretary.

It was voted that the executive committee be instructed to form a new constitution and by-laws, and present the same at the next meeting for approval. An essay was then read by Mr. Spaulding, making clear several subjects of much interest, and several questions were asked and answered in the afternoon, and a social time generally was enjoyed by all.

Alsike clover was discussed with much favor. The meeting continued for three days, and all seemed to express the thought that it was time well spent. A majority of the members desired that when a member became delinquent in dues, he should not be considered a member until the \$1 was paid. Twenty-seven joined the association and paid the required dues.

The year's record of bees and their products was gathered by a committee, as follows: Number of bee-keepers present, 40; number of colonies, fall of 1885, 2,174, and number taken from winter quarters in the spring of 1886, 1,819; number on June 1, 1,914. Pounds of comb honey taken, mostly in one-pound sections, 99,500; pounds of extracted, 83,200; honey sold, 54,400. Average price received for comb honey, 14 cents per pound; for extracted, 7 cents. Number of colonies at present, 3,187; and average number of pounds per colony, spring count, 101%.

After a thorough discussion of nearly all the leading questions in bee-keeping, the executive committee were instructed to appoint the time and place for the next meeting, until which time the convention then adjourned.

A. J. NORRIS, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

Legislation for Bee-Keepers.

JAMES HEDDON.

In response to Dr. Miller's candid article on page 742, I believe I can answer the argument which he makes against my views, by stating a fact which I believe nearly all who read this will admit, viz: that it is not always right, wise, nor feasible to work for right and justice through the channel of legislation.

My knowledge of the principles of common law is not very extensive, but I will venture the assertion that if we as bee-keepers desired to bring ourselves into bad repute with the legislators of our Nation, we could not do it faster than by asking them to enact such laws as are referred to in the resolution placed in the hands of the committee, to which Dr. Miller refers. There are thousands of reforms needed—reforms that would put justice in the place of injustice, that it would be very unjust to inaugurate by legislation. I will give just one example to illustrate, as follows:

Nervous dyspepsia is a most prevalent and immoral disease. It makes bad fathers, mothers, husbands and wives; begets impatience and cruelty towards children, hard feelings between neighbors, and becomes a great leader to alcoholic intemperance. We all know that the great cause of this happiness-and-morality destroying disease, is over-eating, or indulging one of the passions beyond the sanction of reason. Now, no one would be insane enough to ask legislators to create statute laws directing how, at what time, and what quantity we should eat. It is one of the very many wrong conditions that it would be nothing more nor less than a crime to attempt to correct by legislation.

It is my opinion that whoever will present this proposed legislation to an able lawyer will first receive a smile in return. I am as full in the faith to-day as at the time I wrote my article on "Priority of Location," that the position taken in that article is just, practical and best.

Perhaps in the above I have not made clear my answer to all of the doctor's questions. To have an exclusive right and do the greatest good to the greatest number, that right should be in possession of the best fitted to survive in our pursuit, and it is in just such hands that it will ultimately fall, if it is not tinkered by legislation. Now, does the Doctor get my idea of the relation between a condition of bee-keeping that will result in the greatest good to the greatest number, and the question of the survival of the fittest? "Priority of location" gives one a natural right provided he is fitted to hold that location, and I wrote that article with the endeavor to fit those who read it to hold their locations against the "interloper." I pictured the natural right of priority in order to inspire the reader to fit himself to hold it, thus giving him a right to hold it in a broad as well as a narrow sense.

Let me illustrate what I mean by a broad and narrow sense: A wealthy gentleman purchases 100 acres of land, paying all cash and receiving a clear title for the same. He at once erects an impenetrable fence around it and makes it a driving-park in which to speed his fast horses and entertain his profligate friends. The country in which this is located is thickly populated, and people are destitute of the necessary products of the soil. Thousands are sitting outside this fence, hungry and cold, begging leave to till the soil. Now we all know that in a narrow sense the gentleman owns that 100 acres, but there is a grander and broader sense in which he has not a moral tax-title to even a bowlful of dirt.

I have two apiaries in different locations, and to-day both of these localities are clear of other bees. I have no fears but that they will remain so, except as now and then some person will be unwise enough to start up, and not having astuteness enough to "catch on" to the weakness of such an attempt, will soon learn it by sad experience, as have three or four persons who have already

tried it in as many instances. I have kept matters, in these locations, in the above healthy condition by practicing what I preached in the "priority" article referred to.

I hope I fully appreciate the spirit of the Doctor's arguments, and I trust that he will take my reply in the same spirit, for in such it is surely meant. Yes, let us hear from Lawyer R. L. Taylor.

Dowagiac, 9 Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

My Experience with Carniolan Bees.

C. G. BEITEL.

I wish to say a few words about the Carniolans, a race of bees which, I think, is not yet properly appreciated or understood, and in some instances is, for interested motives, purposely maligned.

In the spring of 1885 I ordered a Carniolan queen. In reply I received a postal stating that owing to the poor satisfaction they had given to his customers, the dealer quit rearing them. This was, however, not satisfactory to me—I had read too much about them, and I determined to try them myself, and consequently hearing that another bee-keeper was selling these queens, I ordered one, which I received on June 15, 1886, and at once introduced her to a 3-frame nucleus of Italians.

They bred very fast, so that by Aug. 17 they cast a fine swarm. Of course this was rather late, but I blamed myself some for it; report had it that the Carniolans used up all their surplus in rearing young, and I would occasionally feed them unfinished sections, which, no doubt, stimulated them to swarm, but I hived them back, first removing all queen-cells, and giving more frames. They at once went to work with renewed vigor, and have been satisfactory ever since.

At the beginning of the present month (November), while overhauling my colonies preparatory to packing for winter, I had opportunity to compare their conditions, and while I have Italians, Albinos, Syrians and blacks in all their purity, and hybrids and crosses of every description, not one could show as much honey as the Carniolans; they were strong in number, and their hive was solid with honey from side to side, in combs nearly as white as snow; there was no soiling of the combs by the bees running over them, and I thought that like the cleanly house-keeper, they wipe their shoes before they enter the house. I attribute this to the fact that they use little or no propolis. They are not as bright in color as the Italians, and therefore, perhaps, not as attractive to a casual observer, yet to my eyes they are beauties, and answer all the points given by Mr. Frank Benton and others; and as for docility, they are superior even to the gentlest Italians.

Their frequent swarming, so much urged against them, I think not a

serious fault, for they are more easily manipulated than most others. I would rather handle 10 colonies of Carniolans than one of hybrids.

It is true that I got them rather late, and could not test their honey-storing qualities—for I take all my sections off about the middle of July, and do not care for fall honey, leaving that for the bees to winter on; but so far as my experience goes, I am sure that owing to their prolificness, docility, beauty, and white-comb building they will play a prominent part in the future.

Next to Carniolans I find the Syrians the best honey-storers, but they are so nervous—the least jar will start them, and often make things very unpleasant; but of all the nasty, vicious creatures under the sun, the offspring of a Syrian queen mated with a black or hybrid drone is the worst.

Easton, O. Pa.

For the American Bee Journal.

The Non-Swarming System.

VICTOR W. CLOUGH.

It is just as natural for bees to swarm as it is for birds to build nests and rear their young. This is the way Providence provided for bees that they might not become extinct. But I know by experience that bees placed in a rightly constructed hive, with a certain number of cubic inches to fit its colony in the brood-chamber, and plenty of surplus room on top (never at the side), will not swarm.

I am convinced that the cause of swarming is mostly in the construction of hives. Not one in a hundred are made to produce the effect desired. Hives should be constructed with two entrances, one for the bees to cluster at (if at any time the colony becomes crowded from neglect to place on surplus room), and the other for the workers to pass in and out without having to crowd through 2 or 3 inches of bees. I believe that the brood-chamber should never be disturbed after the season for honey-gathering has commenced, if bees are expected to gather a large surplus. It disturbs and hinders the bees more or less, the same as it would if we had our home disturbed by a wind-storm, consequently we would very naturally stop our business and "fix up;" just so with the home of the bee.

I use a non-swarming hive, and in it I start the bees at work in a case of 40 sections. After the bees have this case two-thirds full, I raise it up and place under another case, and when two-thirds full I raise the two cases and place under another; when this case is two-thirds full, the top case will undoubtedly be all finished, and can be taken off, but at the same time the two remaining cases must be raised and under them placed another. Continue to do so all through the season, and when the season is over there will be a harvest of from 200 to 300 pounds of honey, without any increase.

Geneseo, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

Views on Legislation for Bee-Keepers.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I send herewith a letter from Mr. O. B. Barrows, of Marshalltown, Iowa, giving his views on the matter of legislation, for which he has my thanks. I hope we shall hear from others, and if they will send direct to the editors, the general readers will the sooner see their writings. The following is Mr. B's letter to me:

"I see on page 742 of the BEE JOURNAL you ask for bee-keepers' views on the subject of legislation to create a sort of pre-emption to certain territory for bee-pasturage. I have been keeping a few bees for a number of years, but not having sense enough to increase my bees to use all the pasturage, my neighbor, Mr. Pinkerton, stepped in, and being a smarter man than I am, has outstripped me in the race, and now has 170 colonies of bees, which is nearly twice as many as I have, and some others in this town have a few, and still not bees enough to gather all the nectar.

Now the question is, because I have been keeping bees longer than my neighbor, and still have not gumption enough to keep enough bees to gather all the honey, should Congress step in and debar him? or should Congress say, 'Let the man keep bees who can make a success of it? Let him produce honey who can produce it the cheapest? Let him who cannot enter a fair competition with his neighbor, retire on the principle of the survival of the fittest?'

"These are my individual opinions, but I expect sooner or later complaint will be made against my keeping them within the corporate limits, on the ground of their being a nuisance, and while I do not believe that they are a nuisance, I shall rather sell out or move than contest it. Remember, I only represent one.

"I notice that some of the bee-keepers are complaining of others putting the price of honey down. It seems to me that they might have Congress pass a law similar to what the general court did at an early day in Connecticut, that persons living within a certain distance of Norwich should receive a certain price for their wheat, and the further they lived from that point the greater the price, so as to compensate the remote farmers for drawing their wheat to market.

"When I learned that one of our grocers had bought 1,000 pounds of good comb honey, and was retailing it at 10 cents per pound, so that a man who worked ten hours for \$1.50, could take home 15 pounds of it for his day's work, and say, 'Wife, this is not a luxury, but is as cheap a dessert as I can buy; let the children have all they want of it,' I was rejoiced. And when two or three tons were rapidly sold in this town (not to a monopolist to hold) to poor laboring people, to eat on their tables, I felt glad that the bee-business had come

to that state of perfection when this could truly be called a 'Land flowing with milk and honey;' and when a lawyer asked me if my honey would keep, I was glad to say 'no,' they eat it up and come back for more."

Marango, Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

How to Build a Bee-Cave.

J. W. BITTENBENDER.

Mr. Gates said at the meeting of the Western Bee-Keepers' Association of Iowa, that it would cost \$500 to build a cellar to properly winter 200 colonies of bees. As a cave is much preferable to a cellar, and the cost of it would be within the reach of a great many bee-keepers, I will give the way my cave is built, and the cost of all the material in it. This cave is made the same as Mr. B. F. Woodcock's, who has wintered bees very successfully, not losing a single colony out of 70.

My cave is 8x20 feet in the clear, and was made by first excavating a hole in the ground 10 feet wide, 22 feet long, and 3½ feet deep, and an entrance way 4 feet and 10 inches wide, by 6 feet long, and 3½ feet deep. The drain of not less than 3-inch tile was then put in, and also a sub-earth ventilator of not less than a 4-inch tube or tile, and which is 60 feet long, and 3½ to 4 feet deep under ground, coming up out of the ground at 60 feet. A stone wall a foot thick is placed all around the cave, and a 10-inch wall in the entrance way; this gives a 3-foot stairway.

The side wall is 5 feet high, and on a sill 6x8 inches square and 22 feet long is the door-frame, made of 2x10 inch plank, with a top bearing 6x12. The door-frame is to be 2 feet and 10 inches wide and 6 feet long in the clear, and the door-cap to project 6 inches on each side. The gable ends are built 3 feet higher than the top of the sills; the side sills are to lay on the side wall even with the outside of the wall. The entrance front is to be 4 feet high at the front, tapering up to the lower edge of the door-cap. A piece 2x10 inches and 4 feet long is then laid on the front entrance wall, and then pieces 4x8 from this piece to the top door-cap, nailing and spiking it well.

Cut the rafters to fit on the inside of the gable ends, and have the same pitch as the wall, so the sheeting reaches or lays on the wall. Cut the end of the rafter to a point to rest on the sill without a shoulder; set the point of the rafter to the outside edge of the sill, the rafters to be made of 12x6 inch lumber. If the rafters are cut right the inside edge will project inside 4 inches, even with the wall. The wall will be 4 inches wider than the sill, if the sill is placed as I have directed. Brick is walled in this space, set on the edge, which will make a dead-air space of 2 inches to prevent frost.

Suppose the rafters to be placed 3 feet apart; then nail collar pieces on

them 18 inches above the sill (fencing will do for this), but be sure to have them true or in line, as the ceiling is to be put on this. Now, do not put on the roof yet, for you are to work from the inside to the outside. Ceil this in the inside with shiplap (as I prefer this to plastering), and when the ceiling is on, to get an inch air space, nail inch strips to the edge of the rafters, and cut inch-boards just so they will go in between the rafters and rest on this inch strip, which will make an inch of dead air space. Put heavy paper on this. Procure sawdust and lime and make a mortar; this lime will preserve the sawdust. Take 3 parts of sawdust to one part of lime, slake the lime, put in 4 buckets of water to one of lime, mix the sawdust in and get it as stiff as you can; raise the mortar-box higher at one end, scrape the mortar to the higher end, and let the water drain off. Make a stamper and spread the mortar on between the rafters 3 inches thick; when stamped down well, here you get another dead-air space of an inch.

Now put the sheeting on like a floor, and heavy roofing paper over the sheeting. It is then ready for the shingles, every layer of which is to be painted, and on the roof two coats of paint after shingling.

I omitted telling about the ventilation. Put a ventilator 5x6 inches in size in the inside, made of boards. Nail it to the rafters before you put on the ceiling, letting it project 6 inches in the inside, and let it stick out above the roof 18 inches. To anchor the sills to keep them from spreading, put a 5/8-inch iron rod in the wall at each end. If you have brick walled in around the sills it is ready for flagging-stone and cement. Cement the sides first, and then the floor and entrance-way. Put on the inside door and double outside door. Paint the ceiling, doors and all the wood-work with two coats of paint. Put in the stairway, bank the ground up to the top sills, paint them well, put conductors on the roof, lay brick around the door-frame to keep the ground away, and you will have a cave that you can control the temperature in, and one that will last a lifetime.

The cost of the stone-work and cementing was \$70; roof, shingles, sawdust, ceiling, nails and paint, \$30.30; for excavating, ventilator, tiling and tile, \$7.90; and doors, hinges and paint, \$4.65, making a total cost of \$112.85.

When the cave is completed it will be 8x20 feet in the clear, and 7 feet high in the inside, with an entrance-way 3x6 feet. Use for all the best material. Perhaps others can get material cheaper than I did, as all my material was imported and bought of retailers. I have done all the carpenter work, and did not count anything for my labor—it was worth about \$10. My friend's cave was not affected when the temperature was 26° below zero. The temperature in my cave now is 45°, with the outside door open, all the ventilators open, and with 115 colonies of bees in it.

Knoxville, ♀ Iowa.

Rural New Yorker.

Inverting the Brood-Nest.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

One of the late innovations in bee-keeping which has gained favor so rapidly that we must think it has come to stay, is that of inverting the frames or hives. In either case the brood-nest is turned upside down. This was first accomplished by so arranging the frames that they could be readily inverted. Instead of the old Langstroth frame with its single top-bar, which had projecting ends, a perfect rectangular frame, with no projecting bars, was made to swing in a larger frame with projecting top-bar and end-bars which reached a little below the middle point of the end-bars of the inner rectangular frame. By use of wire nails the inner frame is pivoted to the outer half-frame, so it can swing in and be inverted in a moment at any time. I have used these frames now for two years, and like them so well that I am changing all my combs into these reversible frames.

Within the last two years an attempt has been made to improve upon this plan by inverting the entire hive, which is about the size of the common Langstroth hive, and consists of two horizontal sections, which can be used either independently or together. Thus it will be seen that the frames in this hive are only about half as deep as those of the usual Langstroth. These frames have close-fitting end-bars, and when put into the hives, rest on tin projections, which are tacked to the bottom of the end-boards of the hive. When all the frames are put into the hives, a wooden thumb-screw which is set in the side-board of the hive opposite the end-bars of the frames, is screwed up. This holds all the frames firmly, and so when these screws are thus turned the frames are all held securely, and the entire hive can be turned bottom up in a moment.

The advantages of inverting are: 1. Combs are built and fastened to the frames on all sides. Every bee-keeper knows that bees always fasten combs firmly at the top and along the upper half of the edges. When this is once done we have only to remove the frames, when the union is made complete about the whole margin of the comb. The advantages of such entire union are, that the combs are held securely, and are in no danger of falling out when extracting or shipping bees.

2. The spaces between comb and frame which serve as hiding-places for queens are removed. This last is a great gain, as any one who has sought for queens is aware.

3. Reversing frames places the honey below the brood, which is unnatural. Hence, if just as the season opens, when we place the sections on the hive, we reverse the frames, the bees at once carry the honey above the brood, or into the sections where we wish it, and once employed in filling the sections they make no halt till the season closes. If, when we re-

verse we uncap some of the honey, we will hasten this rush to the sections. Many who have been annoyed at the persistent refusal of their bees to work in sections, will appreciate this argument in favor of reversible frames, though to the expert apiarist this is the weakest argument.

4. When a bee-keeper has all the bees he wishes he can preclude swarming by this simple work of inversion, which, in case the hive is reversible, is but the work of a moment. Curious as it may seem, the bees at once cut away or remove all queen-cells as soon as the combs are turned upside down. Thus by inverting the hives each week swarming is prevented, and all but the work of a moment.

Of course this last, and indeed all the points, argue loudly in favor of the reversible hive. To invert a hive takes a moment; to reverse all the frames is the work of several minutes. Agricultural College, ♀ Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

Selling Honey in Home Markets.

CHAS. WALKER.

On March 20 I took 48 strong colonies from their winter repository, leaving the packing on them until about May 8, when I cleaned out all the chaff. I then examined them and found all in the finest condition possible, not even losing one queen. On May 18 I was surprised at seeing the first swarm issue, as it was about 3 weeks earlier than usual. I increased the 48 colonies to only 75, as their whole aim seemed to be the storing of honey. I have secured 4,080 pounds of comb honey, and 500 pounds of extracted. No account was kept of the amount sold at the honey house, so my total crop must have been some over 5,000 pounds. I am satisfied with the season's work, even if the prices obtained for honey are very low.

Our markets are mainly governed by supply and demand, but our home markets are chiefly influenced by ourselves, and I am sorry to say they are indeed poorly controlled. For instance: I procured a honey-extractor, intending to produce and sell extracted honey at 8 cents per pound; but I found to my surprise that one of my neighbors was selling the same kind of honey at 4 cents per pound. I sold a little for 5 cents per pound, and then raised the price to 8 cents, and I am now selling as much for that price as I did for 5 cents. It was an imposition on our grocers, for they cannot sell a gallon of syrup when honey sells so cheap. Honey cannot be produced in this State for 4 cents per pound. I can retail all I have at 8 cents before next spring.

My bees are in the cellar, with a good fire over them, and they are perfectly quiet. The cellar has two ventilators, so at any time a current of fresh air can circulate through it, being so arranged that it can be governed by a slide from the inside of the cellar.

Bravo, ♀ Mich., Nov. 29, 1886.

Local Convention Directory.1886. *Time and place of Meeting.*Jan. 11-13.—N. Y. State, E. N. Y., &c., at Albany, N. Y.
Jno. Aspinwall, Sec., Barrytown, N. Y.Dec. 14.—Keystone, at Scranton, Pa.
Arthur A. Davis, Sec., Clark's Green, Pa.1887.
Jan. 12.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr.
H. N. Patterson, Sec., Humboldt, Nebr.Jan. 13.—Vermont, at Burlington, Vt.
R. H. Holmes, Sec., Shoreham, Vt.Jan. 18.—N. W. Ills. & S. W. Wis., at Rockford, Ills.
J. Stewart, Sec., Rock City, Ills.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

**SELECTIONS FROM
OUR LETTER BOX****Keeping Bees in a Warm Room.—**

A. T. Aldrich, Wilcox, ♂ Pa., on Nov. 26, 1886, writes:

Last year I gave an account of my experience in keeping bees in a warm room. Another year has passed and the same colony stands at my desk within 2 feet of my elbow, where it has stood for three years and a half, the brightest and best of all my colonies. I have had no carrying into the cellar, no packing, no feeding, no anything—I simply let them alone except to put on and take off sections. The temperature ranges, during winter, from 30° to 70° above zero, and the bees are always quiet and consume but little honey; they are strong in the spring, and the first to cast a swarm. This colony gave me, the past season, 114 pounds of comb honey in sections; also an early swarm which gave me 67 pounds, making 181 pounds, spring count. I am aware that old bee-men who live in more favored localities will laugh at this, but when we consider that no other of my 25 colonies gave me one-half that amount, the showing is not so bad. As a further test I have placed two weak and two medium colonies in my kitchen chamber, where it is always warm, hoping to be able to give a good account of them next year.

Bees did Well.—David Watterson, Bristow, ♂ Iowa, on Oct. 31, 1886, says:

My bees did very well the past season. I had 12 colonies to begin with, and increased them to 28 by natural swarming, besides taking 800 pounds of honey. I had one colony that swarmed four times, and got 110 pounds of honey, besides having plenty to winter on.

Preparing Bees for Winter, etc.—E. Pickup, Limerick, ♂ Ills., writes:

After "endowing" La Harpe College with 25 colonies of bees, I had 16 colonies left in the spring to begin this season with. I increased them to 40, and had one ton of honey. The colony that did the best cast 2 swarms, and produced 300 pounds of honey,

spring count. Ventilation, shade and tlering-up keeps back swarming. One-third of my colonies did not swarm, and 26 others that I took care of increased to 70, and I took from them nearly 1½ tons of honey. For the winter I have packed 40 in the sawdust and clover chaff all around, and a little board with a cleat under each end to keep the entrance open. I have 16 on the ground without bottom-boards, packed in sawdust, entrances open; and 16 with wind-breaks, and the caps full of oat-straw, and the rest in a bee-house which has double doors, double windows, and is covered so as to make it dark; it is double-walled with 10 inches of sawdust between, battened on the outside, and on the inside covered with oiled paper, and lined with shiplap lumber on the paper; on the north and west sides is a one-inch air-space. Yesterday the temperature was 60° outside, and 47° inside; this morning, 34° outside and 46° inside. I owe my success in bee-keeping to reading bee-papers, and making good use of the same. I think the last sentence of Dr. Mason's article, on page 682, is right to the point—much in a "nut-shell."

Honey-Plants from Florida.—A.

A. Dodge, Palmetto, ♀ Fla., on Nov. 2, 1886, writes:

I send you six different honey-plants, from which I find the bees were gathering honey to-day. We are having fine, sunny days. The thermometer shows 50° lowest, 80° highest. Bees are at work as they would be at the North in the month of July; and appear in the same condition in regard to brood, drones, etc.

[The plants sent are three golden-rods, two asters, and one thoroughwort. It needs not to be said that all are excellent honey-plants.—A. J. Cook.]

Wintering Bees in a Straw-Stack,

etc.—Fayette Lee, (126), Cokato, ♂ Minn., on Nov. 21, 1886, writes the following items:

I have taken 2,000 pounds of comb and 3,000 pounds of extracted honey this year, mostly linden honey. I increased my apiary from 95 to 144 colonies. I have sold some, so I now have 126 colonies in the cellar. My honey is nearly all sold at home at 15 cents per pound for comb honey, and 9 cents per pound for extracted. When I say at home I mean that I have not gone 7 miles away from my apiary. I would say, let the Bee-Keepers' Union set the price on honey, and all sell at that price, then all will know what the price of honey is. When the Union takes this step, then it can have my \$1.25 and my help. I find in some of my colonies brood in all stages in from 1 to 3 combs. Does the queen lay every month in the year? It looks as if she does. They are Syrian bees. That good flavor which comb honey

has is from the wax or comb, and not put in by the bees' sting. If you take a section that is full of honey, and not capped, and put it in a warm room for two weeks, it will have the same flavor that sealed honey has; extract the sections before it is ripe, or the water out of it, and put it in a jar, and you will see by letting it stand in a warm place three weeks, that it has a flat taste. One of my neighbors put 24 colonies in the middle of a large straw-stack, and they were all dead before March 1. They froze solid, with honey within 2 inches of the cluster. They would be better off in a half-inch nail keg on the bench, for there would be some change in the weather. The black bees are ahead of anything for white comb honey.

The Season of 1886.—J. W. Buchanan & Bro., Eldora, ♂ Iowa, on Nov. 29, 1886, write:

We began the season with 16 colonies, bought 3 more, making 19 in all, which we increased to 33 colonies, and took 820 pounds of comb honey in one and two pound sections. We took 14 colonies on shares, 10 of them being old colonies, and 4 new ones. As it was late in June when we got them, and no sections on, they did scarcely anything. We placed sections upon their hives immediately after getting them home, and got 200 pounds of comb honey, and 7 swarms from them. The drouth spoiled the honey crop in our locality, almost all of our surplus being from white clover in June and the latter part of May. We have 25 colonies in the cellar, and 28 in a cave built purposely for them. We have sold a part of our honey (some at 12½ cents, and some at 15 cents per pound) in our home market, and have 500 or 600 pounds still on hand. We use the "Heddon-Langstroth hive," both 8 and 10 frames. We have our bees all housed for winter.

Managing Robber Bees.—Charles Mitchell, Molesworth, Ont., writes:

I have been watching the bee-papers long and closely for something equal to their depredations, and I have failed; so have all the remedies thus far offered. In consequence of this I will give something which will not fail—at least it has not with me in two years. To distinguish between robbing, and colonies taking a general flight, has cost me more study than any one thing in connection with bees; and unless the reader knows his business, never treat bees for robbing until 10 or 20 minutes after heavy flying, when they will return, light on the hive, and many will fan their wings while traveling in, when all will be over. But robber bees will hover about the entrance on wing with their legs straight out behind, like a crane, lest they get caught by the feet. (This is before they are overpowered.) I am of the opinion that many of those old, shiny bees become "professors," and end their days robbing, even on into a good flow

of clover honey. If contracting the entrance in time will not prevent robbing, I let them get in full blast so as to get all those "professors." Have a tent and smoker ready, get the tent over the hive, leave it a few minutes until you get all the bees which are in loading up. Now lift off the tent, having closed the entrance first. By this time all the bees will be back, which were away unloading. Now while they are trying to crowd into the closed entrance, put the tent over them, go inside and raise them with the smoker, and you have nearly all those "professors" and "students." Leave them in the tent, according to the weather, until they are barely able to go home. If they try it the next day treat them in the same manner. Two applications have always disgusted my bees with the whole business. Of course there is generally something wrong—too many combs, too few bees, too black, or being called from home.

Feeding Bees Now for Winter.—Mary E. Hovey, Yorkville, Ill., asks the following:

I have 25 colonies of bees, and nearly all of them are short of winter rations. I shall have to supply about 200 pounds of honey. What is the quickest and best way of putting it into the hives?

[Get it in the comb, either in sections or frames, or pieces, and lay it on sticks on top of the frames in such a manner that the bees can get at all sides of the combs. Cover all with something to retain the heat, and winter the bees in a repository.]
JAMES HEDDON.]

Taste and Odor of Honey.—Elias Fox, Hillsborough, Wis., on Nov. 28, 1886, writes:

I wish to corroborate Dr. J. P. H. Brown's statement on page 745. Neither is this taste and odor confined entirely to the stronger flavored plants and trees. In this locality the honey from the white clover is readily detected by the flavor of the plant, as is also basswood honey. According to my judgment, the mildest flavored honey produced in this locality, is detected in the same manner, but of course in a mild form; and when we come to motherwort and catnip honey the flavor and odor both are very prominent, especially the latter; and no carelessness with the essence bottle, either.

Reversing Sections, etc.—Henry Willson, Clinton, Ill., writes:

I tried reversing sections the past season, but I do not like it. They weigh some heavier, but if they are reversed after the top part is commenced to be capped, the bees must travel over it to finish the other part, and they soil it, making it several shades darker than the last finished.

Also, there is often a seam on the line between the capped and uncapped when removed. My experience with bees is contrary to Mr. G. W. Demaree's. I have often noticed that they make more noise during zero weather than in moderate weather, but whether they are exercising to keep warm, or are simply uneasy, I do not know, yet I am inclined to the latter.

Learning to Keep Bees, etc.—Thos. Gavin, of Woburn, Ont., writes:

I commenced in the spring of 1886 with 2 colonies of bees, increased them to 7 by natural swarming, and obtained only about 20 pounds of comb honey from a first swarm. Can one who never saw bee-keeping carried on, and obtained all his information through bee-papers and bee-books, keep bees as successfully as one that has served an apprenticeship with a successful apiarist?

[It can be done, but good, practical lessons would be invaluable to such a beginner.—Ed.]

Convention Notices.

The Keystone Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Court House at Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1886, at 10 a.m.
ARTHUR A. DAVIS, Sec.

The eleventh annual meeting of the N. W. Ill. & S. W. Wis. Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Grand Army Hall in Rockford, Ill., on the third Tuesday in January, 1887. There will be a two days' session.
J. STEWART, Sec.

The next annual meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1887. Location of Hall to be used and Hotel accommodations will be given after further arrangements have been made.
H. N. PATTERSON, Sec.

The New York State, the Eastern New York and the New Jersey & Eastern Bee-Keepers' Associations will hold their great united convention at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1886. This convention will be one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held anywhere in this country, and it behooves every bee-keeper to attend. A grand exhibit of apiarian fixtures is promised. An unusually brilliant programme will be prepared and announced later.
JNO. ASPINWALL.

System and Success.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the *Apiary Register* and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 1 50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

Reader, do you not just now think of one bee-keeper who does not take the *Weekly Bee Journal*, and who should do so? Perhaps a word or two from you will induce him to do so. Will you not kindly oblige us by getting his subscription to send on with your own renewal for next year? When you do so, please select any 25 cent book in our list, and we will send it to you post-paid, to pay for your trouble. We are aiming to get 5,000 new subscribers for 1887, —will you not assist us to obtain them?

Honey and Beeswax Market.

The following are our very latest quotations for honey and beeswax:

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—It has sold better during this month than at any time since the new crop came on the market. Yet prices are not any higher, sales being made at 11@12c. for white honey in 1-lb. sections. Fancy sections of less than 1 lb. in weight, at 13c. Extracted is unchanged in tone or values, being 5@7 cents per lb.

BEESWAX.—23@25c. R. A. BURNETT,
Nov. 9. 161 South Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Sales for comb honey the past month have been good, and prices fair. Large shipments from the West are coming in more freely than we anticipated. Present quotations are as follows: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c.; fair to good 1-lbs., 11@13c.; 2-lbs., 9@10c.; fancy buckwheat 1-lbs., 9@10c.; 2-lbs., 7@8½c. White clover extracted in kegs and small barrels, 8½@7c.; California extracted in 60-lb. cans, 5@6 cts.; California comb honey in 60-lb. cases, 10@14c.

BEESWAX.—Prime yellow, 22@24c.
MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.,
Nov. 13. 34 Hudson St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—The demand has improved. We are selling one-pound packages of white clover honey at 14@15c.; 2-pounds at 13@14c.

BEESWAX.—25 cts. per lb.
BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—All kinds of honey are dull and lower. Best white comb honey in 1-lb. sections, 11@12½c. Extracted, 7@8c.

BEESWAX.—23c.
Nov. 23. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—There is a lively demand for table honey in square glass jars, and the demand for nice comb honey is very good. Demand from manufacturers is slow for dark grades of extracted honey. The ranging prices for extracted is 3@7c. a lb. Nice comb brings 12@15c. per lb. in a jobbing way.

BEESWAX.—Home demand is good. We pay 20@25c. per lb.
Nov. 10. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—The market is not very active and prices a little lower. Choice 1-lb. sections of best white sell at 13@14c.; second grade 1-lb. 10@12c.; choice white 2-lbs., 11@12c. Extracted, slow at 6c.

BEESWAX.—Scarce at 25c.
Nov. 17. A. C. KENDAL, 115 Ontario Street.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—The market for honey of choice quality is firmer and we are trying to establish a higher range of values. We quote 1-lb. sections of white at 12½@13c.; 2-lbs., 11½@12c.; dark not wanted. Extracted, white, in half barrels and in kegs, 6½@7c.; in tin barrels, 7@7½c.; in barrels, as to quality, 5@5½c.

BEESWAX.—No demand.
Oct. 2. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—The market remains firm for choice qualities, of which we have a large supply on hand. We quote from 3½@4½c. wholesale, for extracted honey; and 8@12c. for honey in 2-lb. sections, although the latter sells only in a jobbing way at outside prices. Some fine honey in 1-lb. sections sells at 11@12c.

BEESWAX.—Dull at 20@22c. for the best.
Nov. 24. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

HONEY.—Trade is quiet. Extra white comb 11c; amber, 7½@10c. Extracted, white, 4½@4¾c.; amber, 3½@3¾c.

BEESWAX.—20@23c.
Oct. 18. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 11½@12½c.; latter price is for choice white clover. Strained, in barrels, 3½@4c. Extra fancy of bright color and in No. 1 packages, ¼ advance on above prices. Extracted in barrels, 4½@5½c.; in cans 6@7c. Market dull.

BEESWAX.—Dull at 20c. for prime.
Nov. 17. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—Demand is good for all grades, and receipts have been very large of comb and extracted. Home bee-men have kept out of the market until this month; having glassed every lb. section on both sides they are reducing prices, selling 60 lbs. of glass with 160 lbs. of honey, making our market lower. There crop is about 70,000 pounds. We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 11c; ½-lbs., 13@14c.; dark 1-lbs., 10c.; 2-lbs., 8@9c.; California 2-lbs., 9@11c. Extracted white clover, 6c.; dark, 4½@5c.; white sage Calif., 5½c.; amber, 5c.

BEESWAX.—22c.
Nov. 20. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor. 4th & Walnut.



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ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
 BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

To Correspondents.—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

A New Crate to hold one dozen one-pound sections of honey.—It has a strip of glass on each side, to allow the honey to be seen. It is a light and attractive package. As it holds but one tier of sections, no damage from the drippings from an upper tier can occur. We can furnish the material, ready to nail, for 9 cts. per crate. Glass 1½c. per light, extra.

Premium Worth Having.—The New York World and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL (both weekly) will be sent for one year to any address in North America for \$1.90. And in addition PRESENT to every such CLUB SUBSCRIBER a "History of the United States," containing 320 pages and 22 fine engravings, bound in leather and gilt.

This "History" will be sent FREE by express at the subscriber's expense; or will be mailed for 10 cents extra to any place in the United States or Canada.

It is arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1885. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action.

This premium is worth the whole of the money sent for both periodicals, and should induce thousands to subscribe, and thus get two unrivalled weeklies for nothing.

This offer is good only until Jan. 1, 1887, hence no time should be lost. Send at once!

When Renewing your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a **Binder** for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us four subscriptions—with \$4.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

Simmins' Non-Swarming System is the title of a new English bee-book. The author claims that it will inaugurate a "new era in modern bee-keeping," and states that "It is based upon purely natural principles, and is the only system that can ever be relied upon, because no other condition exists in the economy of the hive that can be applied to bring about the desired result—a total absence of any desire to swarm." It contains 64 pages; is well printed and illustrated. Price 50 cents. It can now be obtained at this office.

To all New Subscribers for 1887 we will present the rest of the numbers for 1886; so the sooner they subscribe the more they will get for their money.

Red Labels for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have just gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

The Western World Guide and Hand-Book of Useful Information, contains the greatest amount of useful information ever put together in such a cheap form. The printing, paper, and binding are excellent, and the book is well worth a dollar. To any one sending us two new subscribers besides his own, with \$3.00, for one year, we will present a copy of this valuable book.

As there is Another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

In these Days, when out-door sports are so generally cultivated, many will read the article "Why we Canoe," by W. P. Stephens, in the December number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, and some at least will be tempted to try an amusement so exhilarating and attractive. "A Winter in Jamaica" is a sketch of West India travel, very prettily told, and like the other articles in the number, well and attractively illustrated. Arthur Dudley Vinton tells the story of "North American Earthquakes." "The Fisher-girl of Grand Menan," "Two Inspirations," "Shadow or Substance?" and other stories in this magazine, justify its title of the "Popular Monthly."

Home Market for Honey.

To create Honey Markets in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the beekeeper who scatters them).

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell almost any quantity of it.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the BEE JOURNAL for one year, we will club for \$1.50.

The Convention History of America with a full report of the proceedings of the Detroit and Indianapolis conventions, and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, will be clubbed for \$1.25.

Colored Posters for putting up over honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive, as well as useful. We have prepared some for the BEE JOURNAL, and will send two or more free of cost to any one who will use them, and try to get up a club.

Five Thousand new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL is what we have made our calculations for; they will come in clubs between now and next spring. Installments are coming every day.

The Report of the Indianapolis Convention is now published in pamphlet form, uniform with that of last year. It will be sent postpaid for 25 cents to any address.

We have also bound it up with last year's, together with the History of the Society; this we will mail for 40 cents. Or if you send us one new subscriber (with one dollar) besides your own renewal, we will present you with a copy by mail.

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FOR HONEY.

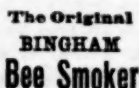
THESE Pails are made of the best quality of clear flint glass, with a bail and a metal top and cover. When filled with honey, the attractive appearance of these pails cannot be equaled by any other style of package. They can be used for household purposes by consumers, after the honey is removed, or they can be returned to and re-filled by the apiarist.

Prices are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| To hold 1 pound of honey, per dozen, | \$1.60 |
| " 2 pounds " " | 2.00 |
| " 3 " " " | 2.50 |

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,
923 & 925 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

IVE!

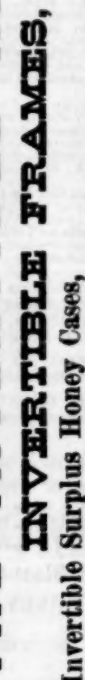


ADDISON, Va.—Have one of your smokers good et—used 3 years.
E. J. SMITH.


ELM GROVE, Mass.—Have one I have used six seasons—good yet.
F. M. TANTOR.

BORODINO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1962.—All summer long has been "which and 'other," with me and the Egyptian colony of bees I have—but at last I am a conqueror—Bingham's Conqueror Smoker did it. If you want lots of smoke just at the right time, get a Conqueror Smoker of Bingham.
G. M. DOOLITTLE.

FIRST IN THE FIELD!
THE INVERTIBLE HIVE!



**Entrance Feeders, Top and Bottom Feeders,
Hive-Lifting Device, Honey Extractor**

 My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who may apply for it. Address, **Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc.**

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.

MANUFACTORY
FOR HIVES, SECTIONS, &c.

I AM now prepared to supply dealers and others with
**Hives, Sections, Shipping-Crates,
Supers, etc.,**

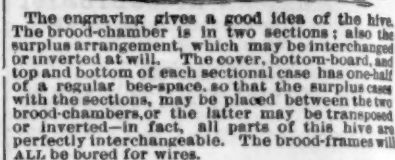
of all kinds. I make a specialty of LANGSTROTH AND MODEST HIVES. Correspondence with supply dealers solicited. My Sections are all made from Poplar. Address,

GEORGE TAYLOR,
DUNDEE, Kane Co., ILLS.

**WEAK
MEN MADE
STRONG**
THE MARSTON CO.

All men seeking Health, Strength and Energy should avoid drugging the stomach and send for **Prof. MARSTON'S TREATISE**, which is published especially in the interests of those who are **Weak, Nervous and Debilitated**. If you have been drugged and humbugged send at once for this **FREE BOOK**. Replete with information of value to young and old men.

We have made arrangements with the inventor by which we shall make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, both at wholesale and retail; nailed and also in the flat.



It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting these in the flat together correctly.

HIVES READY TO NAIL.—In filling orders for these hives, in the flat, we make 6 different combinations, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample nailed hive, without waiting for us to quote prices, and the different kinds will be known by the following numbers:

No. 1 consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 8-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames, and the slatted honey-board. Price, **\$1.55** each.

No. 2 is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus story containing 28 sections without separators—interchangeable, but not reversible.—Price, \$3.00 each.

No. 3 is the same as No. 2, with *two* surplus stories as therein described. Price, **\$2.50** each.

No. 4 is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus story containing 28 sections in wide frames with separators, which can be reversed, inverted, and interchanged, the same as the brood chambers. Price \$2.00 each.

No. 5 is the same as No. 4, with two surplus arrangements as therein described. Price, **\$3.00**

No. 6 contains all the parts as described in the sample named hive. Price, **\$3.75** each.

Those desiring the hives *without* the stand, honey-board or sections, may make the following deductions from the above prices : Stand, 14 cents; honey-board, 8 cents; and the 28 or 56 sections, as the case may be, at 15 cent each, respectively.

We will also make the following deductions on quantities ordered all at one time: For 10 or more hives, 5 per cent. discount; for 25 or more hives, 7 1-2 per cent.; for 50 or more, 10 per cent.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,
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WANTED, an active, reliable man in every city and town in the State of Illinois to work up Councils of the American Legion of Honor, an insurance organization now having 80,000 members, and we are willing to pay liberally in cash for services rendered in this work. It can be performed at odd and leisure hours without interference with regular business, and is an occupation affording much pleasure to those engaged in it. For full explanation how to get the work and what to do, address

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